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ZHIVKOV, OTHERS NOTE ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

Text of Official Greetings

AU241158 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 81 pp 1, 2

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and State Council chairman, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and to Ilie Verdet, prime minister of Romania:

Dear comrades, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Bulgarian people and on our own behalf we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and Government of the Socialists Republic of Romania and all Romanians most cordial, friendly greetings and wishes on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist domination.

The 23 August 1944 armed national uprising organized by the RCP and with the decisive aid of the Soviet Army marked the beginning of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution which opened the road toward achieving deep political and socioeconomic reforms and toward building a new socialist society. During the past 37 years, the Romanian people under the leadership of their communist party, and in cooperation with the countries of the socialist community, achieved noteworthy successes in building socialism as well as in the economic and cultural progress of fraternal neighboring Romania.

The Bulgarian people are genuinely glad with the achievements of the Romanian working people, with the great successes in building a comprehensively developed socialist society and with the fulfillment of the programs set by the 12th RCP Congress.

We are pleased to note that the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with the Soviet Union and the remaining Warsaw Pact member countries, are making a valuable contribution to the struggle for defending the cause of peace and strengthening international security. With the support of all peace-loving forces in the world, they are firmly resisting the aggressive U.S. and NATO circles which are trying to begin an offensive against detente, real socialism and the international communist and workers movement.

We believe that the traditional friendship and cooperation between our peoples, countries and parties will continue to strengthen and develop, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty, as well as for the well-being of the Bulgarian and Romanian peoples, and in the interest of the unity of the socialist community, the international communist and workers movement and peace and socialism in the world.

On the national holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania, we wish you, dear comrades, and the fraternal Romanian people further, greater successes in building socialism and in the further progress of Socialist Romania.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO Comments

AU241252 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 21 Aug 81 p 4

[Unattributed article "Years of Upsurge" on the occasion of the national holiday of Romania--23 August]

[Text] On 23 August the fraternal Romanian people will festively mark their national holiday--the 37th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke. On this date in 1944, thanks to the Soviet Army's historic victories over the Hitlerite aggressor, favorable conditions were created for the successful move of the national antifascist uprising in Romania.

The people of our northern neighbor took their destiny in their own hands. For the first time in the country's history, the power passed into the hands of the working people who, under the leadership of the RCP, began to build a new social system.

During the past 37 years, tremendous revolutionary and socioeconomic reforms have been carried out in Romania. Successes of historic importance were also achieved in developing the production capacities, building the national economy and raising the national prosperity. With the fraternal support of the Soviet Union and in cooperation and integration with the countries of the socialist community, which is ever being deepened, the Socialist Republic of Romania has developed into a industrial-agricultural state with a modern industry and agriculture.

Today, the fraternal Romanian people are successfully implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress, the directives of which provide for a speedy development of the national economy, for further raising the material and cultural standards of the people and for expanding and strengthening the cooperation and unity of action with the countries of the socialist community.

The comprehensive ties and cooperation between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, based on Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, have been dynamically developed. Specialization and cooperation in major branches of the national economy of the two countries are expanding and the most effective forms of co-operation are being utilized. The traditional meetings between the first party and state leaders of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania, Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu, have played a special role in deepening the bilateral relations. These meetings opened new horizons for our comprehensive ties.

On Romania's national day, the Bulgarian communists and all Bulgarians send fraternal greetings to their Romanian brothers and wish them further successes in building a developed socialist society.

ZHIVKOV MEETS LAOTIAN PRIME MINISTER PHOMVIHAN

AU222016 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] Varna, 22 Aug (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, met Mr Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Central Committee of Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, who is staying on a holiday in Bulgaria.

At the meeting Mr Zhivkov spoke about the experience of the BCP throughout the different stages of Bulgarian development. He paid special attention to the party and government-conducted peaceful foreign policy in the Balkans and the world.

Mr Kaysone Phomvihan described the situation in Laos, the work of the party and the government for the promotion of the economy, science, culture and for the strengthening of defence.

Mr Zhivkov and Mr Phomvihan said that the state relations between Bulgaria and Laos were developing successfully, that the fraternal ties between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party were deepening and that this was in the interests of the two peoples and served the interests of peace, democracy and socialism.

The two leaders exchanged views on topical problems of international affairs.

They expressed concern over the course of confrontation and tension adopted by the most reactionary circles of imperialism and first of all by the United States and China, and stressed that the decision of the American Government to go on with the production of the neutron bomb was a further proof of its adventurist policy and posed an extremely serious threat to peace in the world.

Particular attention was confined to the situation in Southeast Asia. The present strained situation in that part of the world is primarily created by the expansionist policy of Beijing which is enjoying the support of the United States of America.

Mr Todor Zhivkov said that Bulgaria was standing firmly by Laos, backing its efforts at developing goodneighbourly relations with the other countries and approved the initiative of the three Indochina states aimed at remedying the situation in this region.

The two leaders expressed support for the address of the Supreme Council of the Soviet Union to the parliaments of peoples in the world of June 23, 1981.

The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unanimity on all the questions discussed.

The meeting was attended by Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and prime minister of Bulgaria.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO on Talks

AU241201 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Aug 81 p 1, 2

[Text] On 22 August in Varna, Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, met Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and prime minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, who is vacationing in Bulgaria.

At the meeting, Comrade Todor Zhivkov spoke about the experience and work of the BCP throughout the various historical stages in Bulgaria's development, as well as about the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress which will play a major role in further building a developed socialist society. He devoted special attention to the party and government's peaceful policy on the Balkans and in the world.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan briefed Todor Zhivkov on the situation in Laos, and the party and government's activity to develop the economy, science and culture and to strengthen defense. He emphasized that regardless of the difficulties linked with economic backwardness and the aggrevated foreign political situation, the people of Laos are firmly determined to build the basis of socialism without passing through the capitalist way of development. On behalf of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the people of Laos, Kaysone Phomvihan expressed gratitude to the BCP Central Committee, the Bulgarian Government and people and personally to Comrade Todor Zhivkov for the selfless and efficient aid to Laos rendered in various spheres, and also wished further successes to the Bulgarian communists and people in building a developed socialist society and in implementing the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Kaysone Phomvihan noted that the state relations between Bulgaria and Laos are successfully developing, that the fraternal ties between the BCP and the Lao People's Revolutionary Party are deepening, and that this is in the interest of the two peoples and serves to strengthen peace, democracy and socialism.

The two leaders exchanged views on major topical problems of international policy. They expressed concern over the course of confrontation and tension undertaken by the most reactionary circles of imperialism and primarily by the United States and China, and stressed that the U.S. administration's decision to begin producing a neutron weapon was further evidence of its adventurous policy and also a particularly grave threat to world peace.

Special attention was devoted to the situation in Southeast Asia. The present atmosphere of tension in this part of the world was primarily created by the Beijing expansionistic policy which is supported by the United States. Comrade Todor Zhivkov said that the People's Republic of Bulgaria is firmly backing Laos, supporting its efforts to develop goodneighborly relations with other countries and approving the initiatives of the three countries of Indochina aimed at improving the situation in this area.

The two leaders expressed support for the USSR Supreme Soviet appeal to the world parliaments and peoples, which again reaffirmed the peaceful foreign-political course followed by the USSR aimed at safeguarding and strengthening detente and averting the danger of a new war.

On behalf of the Bulgarian communists and of all Bulgarians, Comrade Todor Zhivkov conveyed to the communists of Laos and to all working people in the Lao People's Democratic Republic cordial wishes for success in building the basis of a socialist society.

The talks were held in a atmosphere of fraternal friendship and unanimity on all issues discussed.

The following persons attended the talks: Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee; (Buasi Shalensuk), chief of the Office of the Prime Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; and (In Pon), assistant to the secretary general of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party secretary general.

STANISHEV RECEIVES VACATIONING SPANISH COMMUNISTS

AU241920 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Varna, 24 Aug (BTA)--Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP, met today the members of the Executive Committee of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party, Mr (Julian Ariza) and Mr (Jerardo Iglesias), the member of the CC of the Spanish Communist Party, Mrs (Eleonor Bornao), and the member of the leadership of the Spanish Communist Party, Mrs (Asturia Joaquin Lorences), who are on vacation here.

At the ensuing friendly talks information was exchanged on the implementation of the decisions of the 12th Congress of BCP and the 10th Congress of the Spanish Communist Party.

Willingness was expressed for furthering the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties in the name of peace and common communist ideals.

DAILY CARRIES LEADERS' GREETINGS TO AFGHANISTAN

AU211130 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 19 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following telegram to Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council Presidium of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and to Soltan Ali Keshtmand, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Council of Ministers and all Bulgarian people, as well as on our own behalf, we convey warmest greetings on the occasion of your country's national holiday--the anniversary of the restoration of independence--to the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, to the government and Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, to the heroic Afghan people and to you personally.

Having rejected the imperialist colonial oppression, the freedom-loving people of Afghanistan, under the leadership of their People's Democratic Party, pursued the struggle for democratic freedoms and social justice. The victory of the national democratic, anti-feudal and anti-imperialist April revolution was a turning point in your country's history. The people of Afghanistan began to build their new society, based on the principles of social progress and justice. This is a society where exploitation of man by man does not exist.

Under the leadership of its vanguard--the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan--the working people, particularly in the second stage of the April revolution, achieved remarkable successes in the struggle against the reaction's counterrevolutionary action within the country and abroad and in consolidating the international position of the Afghan state. In this struggle the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan can rely upon the selfless assistance and cooperation of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and of the other countries of the socialist community, as well as upon all progressive and peace-loving forces throughout the world.

On the occasion of your country's national holiday, we express our unshakable confidence that the existing relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the BCP and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, between our two countries and people will continue to develop to the benefit of both the Bulgarian and Afghan peoples, in the interest of peace and progress throughout the world.

YORDANOV RECEIVES PDRY DEPUTY PREMIER YAHYA

AU241355 Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Aug (BTA)--Mr Georgi Yordanov, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, met today Mr Anis Hasan Yahya, deputy-chairman of the Ministerial Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, who is chairman of the Yemeni National Committee for Celebration of the 1300th Anniversary of the Bulgarian State.

YOUTH COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

AU241556 Sofia BTA in English 1442 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Aug (BTA)--A cooperation protocol was signed today in the Bulgarian capital by the Bulgarian Komsomol and the National Union of Algerian Youth on the 1981-1982 period.

The protocol provides for exchange of experience, information, printed material and publications on the work of the Bulgarian Komsomol and the Algerian Youth Union. The two youth organizations will cooperate in strengthening the international progressive and democratic youth movement and will assist the expansion of joint activities in youth tourism, culture and sports.

The document was signed by Mr Georgi Tanev, first secretary of the CC of the Bulgarian Komsomol, and the secretary general of the National Union of Algerian Youth, Mr (Noureddin Djelouli).

BTA, ADEN NEWS AGENCY SIGN COOPERATION PROTOCOL

AU241555 Sofia BTA in English 1437 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 24 Aug (BTA)--A cooperation protocol was signed in the Bulgarian capital today by the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY and the ADEN NEWS AGENCY.

The document provides for expansion and deepening of cooperation in ideology and propaganda.

The two news agencies will constantly stive for coordination of their work against hostile propaganda. They will actively fight the lies and fabrications of the reactionary propaganda, which is trying to weaken the friendly Yemeni-Bulgarian relations and the Arab-Bulgarian friendship.

The protocol was signed by the director general of the BULGARIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, Mr. Boyan Traykov, and the director general of the ADEN NEWS AGENCY, Mr (Nagib Ibrahim.)

MARTINIQUE COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER DEPARTS

AU241814 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] On 24 August Armand Nicolas, secretary general of the Communist Party of Martinique, who was on vacation in Bulgaria at the invitation of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, departed from the country. The guest was seen off at Sofia Airport by Vasil Tsanov, BCP Central Committee secretary, and responsible associates of the BCP Central Committee.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORS DEPART--Sofia, 19 Aug (BTA)--Mr Ejide Nkuriyingoma, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the Republic of Burundi and Mr Paul James Casmir Ndobo, extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador of the United Republic of Tanzania, left Bulgaria finally. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1330 GMT 19 Aug 81 AU]

BOZHINOV IN RUSE--Comrade Todor Bozhinov has visited Ruse Okrug. He was accompanied by Stoyan Markov, chief of the Industrial Department at the BCP Central Committee; Toncho Chakurov, minister of machine building and electronics; Petur Petrov, first secretary of Ruse Okrug Party Committee, and others. They visited the combine for heavy machine building nearby the city and the Ruse thermoelectric power station. Measures for promptly building the projects were discussed. Todor Bozhinov also visited some agricultural regions in Ruse Okrug. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Aug 81 AU]

NORWEGIAN VISITOR MEETS TANCHEV--Sofia, 20 Aug (BTA)--Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union (BAU) and first vice president of the State Council, received the visiting here Mr (Kiel Jacobsen), chairman of the Norway Association of Peasants and Small Property Holders, who came to Bulgaria at the invitation of the BAU Standing Committee. He made the guest familiar with the successes of Bulgaria in the construction of the developed socialist society. In the course of talks highly assessed was the international "detente, peace and social progress" meeting-dialogue as a forum of peasant and kindred democratic parties and organizations with the widest representation so far. Expressed was complete support to the constructive idea for creating nuclear-free zones in Northern Europe and the Balkans. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1902 GMT 20 Aug 81 AU]

RUDE PRAVO SEES 'WILD WEST' IN U.S.-LIBYAN INCIDENT

AU241605 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Aug 81 p 7

[Milan Madr commentary: "Methods of the Wild West"]

[Text] In its last issue, the American weekly NEWSWEEK hit the nail on the head. It called the current American maneuvers in the Mediterranean--thousands of kilometers from U.S. territory--Reagan's "first direct challenge to Colonel al-Qadhdhafi." It further mentioned that Secretary of Defense Weinberger, at the request of President Reagan, ordered the 6th Fleet to hold the maneuvers near the Libyan coast, in the Gulf of Sidra. "The United States will test Al-Qadhdhafi's reaction to the maneuvers," the weekly predicted.

The attack on the Libyan interceptors and their shooting down over the Mediterranean on Wednesday morning is thus a deliberately provoked, severe incident. The Reagan administration is fully accountable for it. The entire stage-management of this aggressive act is reminiscent of the methods of the wild west as they are known from the film cliches of provoked shootouts in saloons. However, at issue here is a gross violation of the basic norms governing relations among states, deliberately provoked tension and bullying, menacing, dangerous gestures full of hostility, directed against Libya's sovereignty.

There is no doubt that this incident is part of the subversive hegemonist pressure exerted lately with scarcely hidden arrogance and obstinacy, by the United States on Libya. In July the previously quoted weekly NEWSWEEK and other American information media reported that the CIA had worked out plans of operation for overthrowing the present regime in Libya. The planned actions included a large-scale propaganda program of misinformation about this country, the setting up of an opposition government and a "semi-military campaign"--that means small-scale military operations, the blowing up of bridges and so forth.

Going even further back to the past, we will recall that this March the American 6th Fleet and its aircraft violated Libyan airspace and territorial waters and that in May all Libyan diplomats were expelled from Washington. President Carter's administration also did not hide its hatred for anti-imperialist Libya. For example, the United States refused to deliver to Libya trucks and aircraft that had already been paid for.

The reasons for the United States' displeasure is simple: It is the new Libya's consistent anti-imperialist course and, most recently, the assistance given by this country to the legitimate government of Chad at its request in suppressing rebel troops supported by Egypt and Sudan.

The goal pursued by the Reagan administration is to overthrow the Libyan regime because Libya is one of the countries that effectively faces up to the United States' hegemonist pressure aimed at seizing control of the Middle East and because it assists the national liberation movement in Africa.

That is the actual background, the intrinsic source of the provoked incident.

However, this act of gangsterism and the aggressive threats addressed to Libya concern everyone. Such conduct is so unacceptable and dangerous that the entire international public must erect a barrier against it. What would the possible consequences be if the Reagan administration resolved to similarly "test" the reaction, let us say, at the border of the two social systems in Europe? When Libya is the target today, whose turn might it be tomorrow?

The case of the two Libyan planes that were shot down and the simultaneous delivery of American aircraft to Israel are two sides of the same coin; the coin of acts of aggression carried out either directly, as was the case in the Gulf of Sidra, or by proxy, through the Israeli military machinery. Their common denominator is the threat they pose to international peace and the security and independence of nations.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 21 August 1981 on page 7 carries a 400-word Juraj Halas commentary on the incident, entitled "'Excellent' Grade for a Provocation." Halas calls the incident "premeditated" and "the logical continuation of American hegemonist policy by other, violent means." He views it as part of U.S. efforts to "stifle progressive Libya" and states that "it might have far-reaching consequences--especially for the United States itself."]

'STRUGGLE FOR POWER' IN POLAND ANALYZED, SCORED

Katowice Conflict

LD241820 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] In Poland there is continuing criticism of the people who organized what was called "Days Without Newspapers," that is, the leadership of the Walesa-headed Solidarity unions. A growing number of journalists in Poland are becoming aware of the danger of the Solidarity leadership's desire to control all information media. Printing workers are sharply criticizing the leaders of the Walesa-headed unions. At a press conference in Warsaw held by the specialized union of printing workers, it was pointed out that during last week's strike organized by Solidarity, methods were used which had hitherto been unknown to printing workers in Poland: There were cases of threats and blackmail; there even was violence. Machinery and equipment were switched off. Illegal methods of controlling members of other organizations were applied. But the leaders of Solidarity apparently have drawn no lessons from the failure of their latest campaign.

New pressure by Solidarity is reported from Katowice iron and steel works, where the public prosecutor has confiscated printing equipment as an antistate bulletin had been printed on it. Although the authorities have acted strictly in accordance with the law, the Walesa-headed unions are now organizing what they call a referendum. Its purpose is supposed to be the removal from his post of the director general of the iron and steel works because, as the Solidarity leaders put it, they do not trust him. This artificially provoked dangerous conflict far exceeds its local character. Solidarity is launching its pressure campaigns against authorities and economic bodies while the Katowice area, one of Poland's important industrial areas, is getting ready for work on free Saturdays. The conflict at the metallurgical works is to cause further tension and divert people's attention from work. In spite of the application of methods of violence which are becoming increasingly typical of Walesa's unions, last Saturday over 50 percent of the miners' workteams went to work, not to speak of other branches.

As we see, the Solidarity plans aimed at boycotting consolidation in Poland are doomed to failure. That is why Solidarity leaders are resorting to what they call (?questions pending) with the object of inciting opposition to what the government is doing, to what Poland's United Workers' Party is doing to overcome the crisis. It is therefore encouraging to notice that Poland's press and other information media are increasingly accentuating these facts to show the public who is sincere toward Poland and socialism and who is just pretending. An increasing number of people in Poland are in a position to convince themselves of the political demagogy and absurd qualities of those who pretend to be authentic working class representatives.

'Retreat Must End'

AU241305 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 21 August carries on page 7 a 900-word article by Karol Mikulka, entitled "There Is No Place To Retreat To; On a Visit to the Katowice Iron Works." Quoting Andrezej Prokop, deputy chairman of the PZPR enterprise committee, Mikulka points out that production in the works is hampered mostly by a shortage of power, and not of raw materials, "90 percent of which come from the Soviet Union", as well as by a "drop in working discipline and of responsibility for common results."

In describing the situation, Prokop reportedly says that the "current political atmosphere" has been "resembling that of sitting on a barrel of gunpowder with a burning match in one's hand. Only a little is needed to make the 'Solidarity'-organized strikes again only a hairbreadth away."

Mikulka deals with the "temporary publication ban for a part of the printing office in the enterprise," declared by the PZPR's Katowice Voivodship Committee "in order to restrict anti-Soviet hysteria evoked by certain 'Solidarity' wings" and affecting the publication of the "FREE TRADE UNION"--an "information periodical of the 'Solidarity' enterprise organization." He adds that in its issue No 28 of 16 July, the periodical contained an article by its chief editor, Jacek Cieslicki, "attacking Polish-Soviet ties" and "presenting Hungarian counterrevolutionaries as heroes," and also an article by Leszek Moczulski, "member of the antistate organization 'Confederation for an Independent Poland,'" who urges the "preparation of an explosion that should at least force the party to make large concessions, if not lead to the elimination of its rule.

In this connection, Prokop reportedly states that "such articles clearly show that all retreat must end, for there is no longer any place to retreat to." "We, too, are partly to blame for this. By systematic compromises, by fears that somebody in 'Solidarity' could perhaps again become angry, we actually weakened the party and evoked feelings of impunity among our enemies," he is said to have stressed, adding: "We resolutely oppose attempts to disrupt our friendship with the Soviet Union." Zygmund Dziubek from TRYBUNA ROBOTNICZE is quoted on the fact that "without Soviet aid we would actually have to 'go on strike' every day of the week."

The article concludes by stating that the comrades in the party's enterprise committee in the Katowice works "are not quite unanimous about how to proceed against antisocialist, anti-Soviet and anticommunist phenomena. Some are demanding a resolute course against the law violators; others are still recommending compromises, even though they themselves obviously realize that there is no place left to retreat to."

On the same date and page RUDE PRAVO carries a 600-word CTK Warsaw dispatch entitled "'Solidarity's' Bullying Actions" and dealing with the recent "provocative printers' strike" and its condemnation by Polish television and press. The dispatch concludes by reporting on the TRYBUNA LUDU article, "People Against the Catastrophe," which stresses that "those who really want to stop the flood and to extinguish the fire have the right to demand that nobody hinder them in this".

Struggle 'Escalating'

LD220845 Prague CTK in English 0800 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Prague, 22 Aug (CTK) Today's RUDE PRAVO said, in an article entitled "An Open Struggle for Power," that the Polish trade union Solidarity was escalating the political confrontation and stepping up its demagogic campaign.

"On the one hand, Solidarity leaders assert that the government is weak, and on the other they complain that they are "being threatened by the government. This shows in true light the proclaimed "line of understanding" which was to prevail between Solidarity and the government. In fact, this line was merely used as a camouflage by Solidarity in its attempts to achieve the final objective: to discredit the people's power as whole, and to replace it by another which would present the political interests of Solidarity leaders and the KOR members hidden behind their backs," RUDE PRAVO said.

Only hours after the printers' strike, Solidarity threatens to heighten the tension in a broad-based campaign intended to sharpen the political confrontation between the government and Solidarity leaders.

They intend to step up the propaganda campaign of "catastrophism," describing the economic situation of Poland as desperate. RUDE PRAVO said that they were doing everything to worsen the situation, thus preparing ground for an "official" statement that the government is incompetent, and there is time for it to resign.

Literary Struggle

AU241744 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 81 p 5

["(IH)"-signed commentary in the column "Small Reflections": "Crusade"]

[Text] The deep social crisis in Poland has, understandably, also affected literary criticism. Gradually all the moral and aesthetic values of Polish literature have been turned upside down. The beginning was when the great classicists Sinkiewicz and Reymont were attacked. Their attitude toward the people is a thorn in some people's sides today.

The continuation was the public crusade against outstanding contemporary communist artists. For instance, when the personal merits of Jerzy Putrament in promoting close ties between Polish literature and the literatures of the peoples of the Soviet Union received recognition upon his being awarded the Order of the Friendship of Nations on 3 August in Moscow, certain also-democrats immediately proposed to stop publishing his works altogether as well as those of Wojciech Zurkowski in Poland, and to use the paper thus saved to print other books. What books? This was partly revealed by the satirical weekly SZPILKI. It ridiculed the "arbitrary critics" who are demanding the introduction to the domestic market of works by such writers with unconcealed anticommunist features as Grudzinski, Mackiewicz or Jelenski.

One of the leading figures in this campaign is Tadeusz Nycezek, a young "angry critic" from Krakow. Recently he created an unprecedented division of the entire culture of People's Poland into periods. He presented the period from the Manifest of July 1944 and up to last August as a period of schizophrenic and hysterical culture. The first step toward overcoming it, he said, was undertaken by the workers who asked the poet Czeslaw Milosz (he emigrated to America 25 years ago) to write them some verse for the memorial to port workers in Gdansk. Milosz did not disappoint their expectations--he sent them a paraphrase of a biblical prophecy. And Nyczek acquired a historical watershed for Polish literature....

A holy war is being waged against socialist realism as a creative method. In the opinion of many people it is, allegedly, a reprehensible method, "ossified both in content and form." According to Nyczek, it is even incapable of "picturing the spontaneous joy of life and freedom of thought; it defends only board-stiff principles and an ossified ideology." And Polish culture was hysterical up to last August just because it was under the "strong pressure of the dogmas of socialist realism." Meanwhile, these people are clutching in their hands a number of cultural magazines, with which they are fooling the readers who need, now more than ever, a culture that talks to the people and not to confused intellectuals--a culture unifying the nation and not splitting it into cultural castes.

Most certainly there will be healthy forces in Polish art science and criticism; an immense struggle to recapture the Marxist-Leninist norms in the creative process of the great Polish literature--that literature which is today being gradually seized and ruled by forces that are alien to its intrinsic interests--will await them.

RUDE PRAVO SAYS SOVIET AID IN 1968 SAVED CSSR

LD211200 Prague CTK in English 0811 GMT 21 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 21 Aug (CETEKA)--The internationalist aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries saved thirteen years ago, in August 1968, Czechoslovakia from the catastrophe prepared by the joint internal and foreign counter-revolution, and its bloody settling of accounts with the revolution, today's RUDE PRAVO said.

The internationalist aid made also impossible plans of the most reactionary forces to use the Czechoslovak events to liquidate the process of detente and to revive the "cold war," the daily wrote.

The enemies do not give up their plans to liquidate or at least to weaken socialism. Everywhere in the world, where conditions for their activity are created, they try to realize these plans. The case of the destabilization in Poland, which started a year ago, is a new proof of it, the paper stressed.

Proletarian internationalism is the most powerful weapon of the communist and workers' movement. Therefore it is a thorn in the flesh of class enemies. They try by all means to slander and impair internationalism, to weaken the unity of the socialist community. They concentrate on the sowing of distrust, and revive nationalism, especially in its most primitive form--anti-Sovietism, to counter internationalism, the paper stressed.

Therefore the joint duty of the socialist countries is to expose and parry these attacks on the very basis of the socialist ideology and practical policy, do their best to strengthen their unity and jointly secure the firmness of the socialist community, the daily said.

The unity of the socialist community and mutual aid granted during the construction and joint defence of socialism is particularly important, RUDE PRAVO said in conclusion.

CPCZ PRESIDIUM APPRAISES HUSAK, BREZHNEV TALKS

AU241250 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 81 p 1

["(Z)"-signed report: "Consistently in the Fight for Peace in the World and for International Detente; CPCZ Central Committee Presidium on the Crimea meeting of G. Husak and L. Brezhnev"]

[Text] Prague, 21 Aug--the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium discussed and highly appraised the results of the friendly meeting of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR's Supreme Soviet, held in the Crimea on 22 July 1981.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stated that this meeting again confirmed the absolute concurrence of opinions on all questions under discussion and was a new significant incentive for deepening the friendship, alliance and fraternal cooperation of the communist parties of the two countries and of the nations of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, which represent the lasting and unchangable foundation of the policy of the CPCZ and our socialist state. At the same time, it stressed the firm resolve of Czechoslovak communists and of all our people to further develop and consolidate the ties of mutual fraternal cooperation and to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community in harmony with the vital interests of our peoples for the sake of further successful progress in the common struggle for socialism, social progress and peace in the world.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium stated that the positive results of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the political, economic, ideological and other spheres establish a firm foundation for its further successful development in the spirit of the negotiations and conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress. It stressed the CSSR's lasting interest in expanding mutual economic contacts on the basis of the coordination of 5-year plans, and particularly on the basis of systematically deepening production cooperation and specialization in harmony with the adopted long-term program, as well as the utilization of further possibilities in bilateral cooperation and within the framework of the CEMA countries' joint actions. Czechoslovakia will also contribute in every way toward effectively coordinating the economic policy of the socialist countries.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium once again expressed full support for the CPSU's principled Leninist peaceful foreign policy, and for the USSR's consistent fight for peace and international detente, for halting feverish armament and for disarmament, and against the dangerous policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, with the reactionary U.S. circles at the head, which are threatening the peaceful life of the peoples and enhancing the danger of an outbreak of a new war. In this connection the significance of the USSR's peace proposals, and the significance of the coordinated efforts of the states of the socialist community for preserving and further deepening the process of international detente, become even more conspicuous.

The Soviet Union's consistent peace policy corresponds to the most vital interests of the Czechoslovak people and is meeting with a broad support of progressive and peace forces throughout the world. That is why the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium reaffirmed the CSSR's firm resolve to continue contributing, in close union with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal states of the socialist community, toward the common effort to ensure peace and to the just peoples' fight for freedom and independence.

LEADERS CONGRATULATE ROMANIAN COUNTERPARTS

AU241518 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Prague, 21 Aug (CTK)--Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the following congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the state holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania--the 37th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist rule:

"Esteemed comrades, on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Romania's liberation from fascist rule, we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and all Romanian people comradely greetings and cordial congratulations on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government and the Czechoslovak people, as well as in our own name.

"The liberation of your country from fascism established the decisive prerequisites for embarking on the path of deep socioeconomic changes, which the Romanian people are taking jointly with the peoples of other fraternal countries. Under the RCP's leadership and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, Romania's people are transforming the formerly backward agrarian country into an advanced socialist state. We are sincerely glad of the results being achieved by the Romanian working people in building the socialist society.

"The victory of the socialist revolution in our two countries has laid firm foundations for a broad development of mutual relations of friendship and cooperation between our communist parties and socialist states on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

The results of the recent visit of the top party and state delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania to Czechoslovakia represent a significant contribution to the further development of these relations. We express the firm conviction that the mutual Czechoslovak-Romanian cooperation will also continue in the future to successfully intensify and develop for the benefit of our peoples, in the interests of the unity and cohesion of the community of socialist countries, in the interests of the common fight against imperialism and for peace and the peoples' security, for the victory of socialism and for social progress throughout the world.

"From the bottom of our hearts we wish you, and through you all the Romanian people, many further successes in realizing the conclusions of the 12th RCP Congress in the socialist construction of your country."

Alois Indra, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the CSSR's Federal Assembly, sent a congratulatory telegram to Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Romanian Grand National Assembly, on the occasion of the state holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The CSSR National Front Central Committee sent a congratulatory telegram to the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the Socialist Republic of Romania on the state holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The Central Council of Trade Unions sent a congratulatory telegram to the General Union of Romanian Trade Unions on the state holiday of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of his country's state holiday.

PRAGUE COMMENTARY VIEWS WEINBERGER VISIT TO UK

LD241846 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Commentary by Karel Stary, Prague Radio's correspondent in London]

[Text] The American secretary of defense, Caspar Weinberger, literally said that the possibility of deploying neutron bombs on the territory of Great Britain had not been discussed. Political observers, however, are unanimous in saying that the most convenient solution from the United States' point of view would be if the British Government approved the armament of its artillery forces of the Rhine army in the FRG with the neutron bomb, especially as these forces are equipped with American weapons for which the neutron bombs will be manufactured: the Lance missiles and M-110 howitzers. This goal is believed to have been the main objective of Weinberger's visit to Great Britain.

It has been, moreover, clear right from the start that the United States was specifically developing the neutron bomb for deployment and possible use once the European allies agree to its deployment. After all, the London newspapers admit that Britain is the natural choice because of the support it has given to the American policy regarding the new round of nuclear armaments. In other words, the United States believes that the wave of resistance to neutron weapons will pass and it will eventually achieve its goal: arming its units in Europe with neutron weapons and also forcing these barbaric weapons on its allies.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' ECONOMY CANNOT BE EXHAUSTED

AU241201 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Aug 81 p 6

[Article by Oldrich Cechak, doctor of philosophy: "Speculations Built on Quicksand; American Calculations With Economically Exhausting the Socialist Countries"]

[Excerpts] Apart from their endeavor to gain the military supremacy of the United States over the USSR and of NATO over the Warsaw Pact, official U.S. circles reckon with yet another variant. They anticipate that even if they do not succeed in gaining this military supremacy in the course of the eighties, the need to earmark considerable resources to maintain parity will lead in the socialist countries to the economic exhaustion of those countries. Subsequently, this should lead to the destabilization of the political system in the individual states and in the socialist coalition as a whole and to qualitative changes in their domestic and foreign policy, including the weakening of them militarily.

The United States' calculation with economically exhausting the socialist countries is not new and, as in the past, also today, it is based on unrealistic premises. There is no doubt that the development of the international situation has an impact on the socialist countries' economy. After all, the socialist countries' programs of economic and social development take this reality fully into account. Even under the conditions of the Czechoslovak economy, thwarting the hazardous plans of imperialism "requires and will surely continue to require immense efforts and considerable means," Comrade Gustav Husak stated in the report to the 16th CPCZ Congress.

What makes the American calculation with economically exhausting the socialist countries unrealistic? These predictions consider only quantitative indexes, which makes them one sided, subjective and unscientific. They completely ignore the qualitative features of the socialist countries' economic potential, the economic possibilities and advantages of the socialist economic system, which lie primarily in the progressive character of socialist production relations, which multiply the economic and military-economic potentials of the countries of the socialist community.

Socialist production relations, the plan-based management of social production and the socialist international division of labor are a powerful source of the socialist economy's adaptability, mobility and viability--both in times of peace and in times of war. History has more than once confirmed this supremacy of socialism over capitalism, most strikingly during the Great Fatherland War. The U.S. Administration also ought to learn a historical lesson from the outcome of the nuclear competition between the USSR and the United States at the beginning of the fifties when the Soviet Union, whose economic potential was 30 percent of the American potential at that time, not only liquidated the United States' nuclear monopoly but even surpassed the United States in solving the problems of strategic missile carriers. And, finally, when comparing the quantitative development of the economy and economic potential of socialism and capitalism, it is unequivocally in favor of socialism. In the past 25 years, the average annual growth rates of the national income in the USSR have been double the United States' growth rates, and in the CEMA countries they have been 1.7 times higher than in the countries of the European Economic Community.

The laws of economic and social development assert themselves objectively, regardless of wishes, concepts and doctrines and even run counter to them if they are based on unscientific premises. That is also true of the calculation with economically exhausting or containing the countries of socialism. Here, too, wish is the father to the thought.

ERICH HONECKER TO VISIT MEXICO 9-13 SEPTEMBER

LD232118 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1731 GMT 23 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 23 Aug (ADN)--At the invitation of the president of the United Mexican States, Jose Lopez Portillo, the chairman of the GDR State Council, Frich Honecker, is to pay a state visit to Mexico. Erich Honecker and the dignitaries accompanying him will visit Mexico from 9-13 September.

TEXT OF LEADERS' GREETINGS TO ROMANIAN LEADERS

AU241430 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following congratulatory telegram to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on the occasion of the Romanian national holiday:

Dear comrades! On behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the GDR people we convey to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council, the Government and the people of the Socialist Republic of Romania the most cordial greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of the social and national liberation of Romania.

Since the setting up of people's power the Romanian working people have achieved important successes in building socialism under the leadership of their communist party and in alliance with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. We wholeheartedly congratulate you on this. The GDR highly respects the efforts of the Romanian people in implementing the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress for shaping the universally developed socialist society.

It gives us pleasure and satisfaction that fraternal cooperation between our parties, states and peoples has successfully developed during the past years. We are confident that our relations of close friendship and affinity will bring about further progress in the interest of socialist construction and to the benefit of our peoples.

Together with the other member countries of the organization of the Warsaw Pact, the GDR and the Socialist Republic of Romania agree in the commitment to further resolutely struggle to ease international tensions, reduce the arms race and achieve disarmament and the security of the peoples in the interests of peace and socialism.

On the occasion of your national holiday we wish you, dear comrades, and the entire people of the Socialist Republic of Romania further great successes in building socialism.

We convey to you personally best wishes for health, creative vigor and well-being.

GUENTER MITTAG RECEIVES HEAD OF CPCZ DELEGATION

AU241428 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 22-23 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Friday Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a friendly talk Miroslav Stancel, deputy chief of the CPCZ Department of Industry. Comrade Stancel is heading a CPCZ consultation group which is studying the experiences of the work in the GDR's transportation enterprises and facilities at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

Guenter Mittag briefed the guest on the decisions of the 10th SED Congress, the experiences of the political struggle for implementing the economic strategy of the party and on the manifold initiatives of the GDR working people for successfully solving the tasks that have been adopted.

Heinz Klempke, deputy chief of the SED Central Committee Department of Transportation and Telecommunications, participated in the talk. Also present was Milan Havlasek, CSSR charge d'affaires in the GDR.

LEADERS MEET WITH ANGOLAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

Talks With Mueckenberger

AU241427 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[ADN report on Erich Mueckenberger, member of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium and SED Central Committee Politburo member, receiving a delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola on 20 August in Berlin]

[Summary] Berlin (ADN)--On the evening of 20 August, Erich Mueckenberger, member of the GDR People's Chamber Presidium and SED Central Committee Politburo member, received the delegation of the People's Assembly of the People's Republic of Angola, which is headed by first secretary Manuel Bernardo de Sousa. Erich Mueckenberger briefed the guests on the domestic and foreign policy of the GDR and expressed his satisfaction with the Angolan people's successes in implementing the decisions of the first extraordinary party congress of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party. "Discussing the escalation of the aggressive acts of South Africa against Angola, which threaten peace in the region and in the world, Erich Mueckenberger assures the Angolan guests of the GDR's unbreakable solidarity."

Manuel Bernardo de Sousa reported on the progress in strengthening the revolutionary-democratic regime and thanked Erich Mueckenberger for the invitation.

Met by Politburo Members

LD242048 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 24 Aug (ADN)--The GDR will continue to stand in solidarity with the Angolan people in their struggle to secure national sovereignty, to repel the aggressive actions of the apartheid regime and to build up a new, peaceful life. This assurance was given on Monday by First Deputy Chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, to First Secretary of the Angolan People's Assembly Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, member of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]-Labor Party Central Committee, during a friendly discussion.

The two sides agreed that in view of the hazardous confrontation policy of the most aggressive imperialist circles, all forces must be mobilized to preserve world peace. They praised the high level of trusting, mutually advantageous cooperation between the GDR and Angola and called for its continued development for the benefit of the two nations.

Manuel Bernardo de Sousa is currently visiting the GDR at the head of a delegation of the Angola People's Assembly.

In the evening the Angolan visitors had a friendly meeting with Erich Mueckenberger, member of the People's Chamber Presidium and of the SED Central Committee Politburo.

AMERICAN YOUTH HANDED OVER TO U.S. EMBASSY

AU241723 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 20 August 1981, 14-year-old U.S. citizen Vanessa Grover was handed over to a staff member of the U.S. Embassy. The girl had been apprehended in the D 349 transit train at the Griebnitzsee GDR Border Crossing Station without identification papers on 18 August 1981.

MEETING OF WORLD COUNCIL OF CHURCHES CONTINUES

AU241721 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 81 p 1

[Text] Dresden (ADN)--On Thursday the members of the Central Committee of the Ecumenical Council of Churches (OERK) continued their consultations in Dresden with eight regional meetings to discuss specific problems of ecumenical work. The plenum was previously informed of the work of the GDR churches, their history and path in the socialist society. A special point was the planning for the Luther Jubilee, which was also discussed within the skeleton program of the meeting in the evening.

At an international press conference, members of the Executive Committee of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR reported on the relationship between state and church. Bishop Albrecht Schoenherr, chairman of the Federation of Evangelical Churches in the GDR, stressed the continuity in the state's policy vis-a-vis the churches of the country and said: "I express here what has been obvious in GDR policy for a long time: that churches have the right to exist in socialism in a relatively good way."

COMPETITION OF SOCIALIST WATER SPORTSMEN HELD

AU201420 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 19 Aug 81 p 2

[ADN report on competition of water sportsmen from Soviet, Polish, Bulgarian, CSSR and GDR defense and sports organizations in the GDR]

[Summary] Stralsund (ADN)--"Water sportsmen of defense and sports organizations from the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Poland and the GDR are determining their best sportsmen in the maritime combined competition in Stralsund, Greifswald and at Ruegen this week." The traditional competition, which is under the auspices of Adm Wilhelm Ehm, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the People's Navy, was opened on 18 August. At the opening Guenther Teller, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Society for Sport and Technology, stressed the youth's readiness to contribute to reliably protect socialism.

NEW BADGE FOR MEMBERS OF PEOPLE'S NAVY INTRODUCED

AU241813 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--For the first time the "Grand Voyage" badge was awarded to members of the People's Navy. Thus their achievements in a squadron cruise, exemplary relations of comradeship-in-arms and good results in political and combat training were recognized. Together with the combat crews and auxiliary ships of the People's Navy members of the USSR Baltic Fleet and the Polish Navy were honored with this badge. The badge, introduced on orders of the GDR defense minister, is awarded by the chief of the People's Navy. To get it, certain distances in nautical miles must be covered or special tasks fulfilled in distant maritime areas. The badge is shaped like an elongated pentagon placed on the apex and shows the official flag of the People's Navy combat ship, the line "For Grand Voyage," a stylized combat ship and symbolic depictions of the sea, the globe, the compass-card and the anchor.

U.S. ACTION IN SIDRA CALLED 'IRRESPONSIBLE'

AU241349 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "A Self-Defensive Provocation?"]

[Text] No matter how outrageous and unacceptable Israeli provocations are in a sensitive area of the Middle East--let us recall only the two latest ones, the attack against the Iraqi nuclear reactor and the bombing, of a terrorist nature, of a residential quarter of Beirut--Tel Aviv has made world public opinion almost "accustomed" to them. We can look at them--although this is by no means an excuse!--by concluding that "a small country displays a small sense of responsibility," perhaps because it is governed by somebody like Menahem Begin. However, it is of much greater significance when a great nuclear power irresponsibly avails itself of a method of international terrorism. This was done by the United States when, a few days ago, its 6th Fleet stationed in the Mediterranean began an exercise of an intimidating nature in Libya's territorial waters, and its fighter aircraft shot down a plane of the North African Arab country.

Washington--which, incidentally, is hypocritically accusing Libya of being a "base of international terrorism"--deliberately assumed the risk of the dangerous incident. Years ago, Libya extended its sovereignty over coastal waters to 200 miles and declared the Gulf of Sidra its own sea, which projects deeply into the continent. Although the United States has not acknowledged this officially, it has, in fact, respected it. According to information learned by the New York TIMES from Senate circles, units of the 6th Fleet were banned from entering the Gulf of Sidra during the Carter administration. However, the Reagan administration has lifted this ban and thus "has given the green light" to provocations of the present kind.

Cynically, Washington borrowed a term from the vocabulary of its Middle East protege, Israel, and tried to present its aggressive deed as a "self-defensive act," alleging that the Libyan planes were the attackers, although they only wanted to direct attention to the territorial violation by the vast U.S. armada. "It is not the Libyan fleet that stages exercises off the U.S. coast and Libyan planes that enter U.S. airspace," stated a Moscow television commentator. According to indications, however, the Reagan administration intends both to revive the long-discredited practice of "gunboat diplomacy" and to dispute the small countries' right to defend their sovereignty. This irresponsible and dangerous attempt rightly arouses the concern and condemnation of peace-loving world public opinion.

OFFICIALS OBSERVE ROMANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

MAGYAR HIRLAP Comment

AU241536 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Aug 81 p 5

[Unattributed, untitled article]

[Text] The peoples of the neighboring Socialist Republic of Romania are celebrating the 37th anniversary of the country's liberation. On 23 August 1944, 37 years ago, the popular uprising triumphed, led by the communists, which, owing to favorable international circumstances--the Kishinov-Iasi operation and the subsequent irresistible advance of the Red Army--swept away General Antonescu's fascist regime, enabling Romania to withdraw from the alliance with Hitler. This opened a new chapter in Romanian history.

Since the first difficult years following liberation, Romania has achieved appreciable results, and great changes have been brought about in the more than 3 and 1/2 decades that have passed. The Communist Party has worked out monumental plans to change the backward agricultural country into a socialist country with advanced industry and agriculture.

In the transitory period, the country overcame obstacles that should not be underestimated, and the energies inherent in the alliance and collaboration of the socialist countries, Romania's CEMA membership, made a considerable contribution to this.

In the past few years, the problems of the world economy have not bypassed Romania, which is showing rapid development nevertheless. There, too, taking better and more effective advantage of internal resources is a national interest. For that very reason, the party and state leadership have set the goal of overcoming the difficulties by strenuous work and intensified economy, among other things. Particular attention is being devoted to the rational management of energy and crude oil products, improvement of labor productivity and quality and, not least, to ensuring a more stable foodstuffs supply, and agricultural development. The division of labor and cooperation worked out by CEMA can effectively alleviate the unfavorable effects of the international market, and, in foreign relations, membership in the Warsaw Pact guarantees the country's independence and the continued safeguarding of its security.

On the national holiday of their fatherland, we greet from our hearts the fraternal peoples of Romania and wish them further successes in socialist construction.

Greetings Message

AU241514 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Aug 81 p 5

["Messages From Hungarian Leaders on the Occasion of the National Holiday of Romania"]

[Text] To Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Bucharest.

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Hungarian people and ourselves, we send you, the RCP Central Committee and the State Council, Government and peoples of the Socialist Republic of Romania comradely greetings and good wishes on the occasion of your country's national holiday, the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Romania.

During the 37 years that have elapsed since the liberation, the working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania, under RCP leadership, have achieved considerable progress in developing the people's economy, science and culture. The Hungarian communists and the Hungarian people respect the results of their socialist constructive work.

The liberation has created the historical prerequisites enabling our countries to embark on the path of socialist construction. In the spirit of the revolutionary traditions linking our peoples, on the basis of our mutual interests and in conformity with the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, our party and government are striving for a multifaceted expansion of our relations and development of friendship and good-neighborly relationship between our peoples.

The development of Hungarian-Romanian relations contributes to strengthening unit among the fraternal socialist countries and deepening cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

On your national holiday, we wish the Socialist Republic of Romania further successes in developing the country's economy, in all areas of socialist construction.

[Signed] Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic

REPORTAGE ON PROPOSED 'WARNING STRIKES' IN RADOM

TU Adopts Resolution

LD241242 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1130 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Today PAP published a resolution issued by the Solidarity Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR], Radom region, and the reply from the interministerial commission for talks with the MKR. The resolution of the Solidarity MKR states, among other things, that the demands concerning the rehabilitation of the seriously wronged workers involved in the Radom protest in June 1976 and the demands for punishing people who were responsible for the tragic course of events constituted the main object of the talks broken off by the government side in May this year. The resolution states, among other things, that the implementation of these demands would be areal proof of renewal and of the introduction of authentic law and order in People's Poland

The first general assembly of the delegates of NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region upheld the decisions and demands of the board arising out of this resolution. Taking into account the tense social situation in the region, a request was also addressed to the premier to instruct the government commission to enter without delay into talks with the negotiating team of Solidarity, Radom region, taking into account the allegations regarding government commission Chairman Zygmunt Rybicki.

The interministerial commission for talks with the MKR of Solidarity, Radom region, states in reply, among other things, that for further negotiations to be effective, the MKR must have an active attitude to the proposals sent in June in the document entitled "Comments of the Government Commission on the Demands Submitted by the Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Solidarity, Radom Region." These comments concerned the necessity to cite the facts, occurrences and people who participated in the events.

The commission has several times demanded these materials, to [words indistinct] examined these matters at a plenary meeting or in a working group. The MKZ negotiating team did not produce them and did not set about clarifying certain issues. Hence the appeal by Solidarity, Radom region, for immediate presentation of the cited materials. If this demand is not satisfied, a direct appeal to concerned persons will be launched for producing these materials. The interministerial commission firmly rejects the false statements included in the resolution of the MKR board of 20 June which are designed to mislead public opinion and to produce disinformation addressed directly to foreign propaganda media.

The reply expresses the opinion that the MKR's rejection of the proposal to resume talks in the office of the voivodship People's Council in Radom and its failure to adopt a stance on the letter of 5 June did not ensure rational basis for resumption of negotiations. The commission expects the MKR Solidarity will adopt a constructive stand in these matters so as to enable the resumption of negotiations.

The Polish press agency adds that working contacts aimed at resuming the talks are continuing.

Transportation Enterprise Appeal

LD241534 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] NSZZ Solidarity of Radom has declared a 1-hour warning strike in the voivodship municipal transportation enterprise in Radom for tomorrow, and a general warning strike throughout the entire voivodship for 28 August.

The direct cause for the rise in tension in the Radom region is, according to the Solidarity resolution, the breaking off by the government side of the talks of May of this year, and the fact that they were not resumed on 20 August.

The primary party organization of the voivodship municipal transportation enterprise in Radom has adopted a resolution not to join tomorrow's strike. At the same time, the members of this organization have appealed to the board of the Radom Solidarity not to select this enterprise, in view of the character of the services offered, for any strikes either now or in the future.

In the meantime, as PAP reports, working contracts are still in progress for the resumption of talks between the board of the Interfactory Workers' Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region and the interministerial commission set up for the talks with this board.

Industrial TU To Ignore Strike

LD241744 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with tomorrow's warning strike of the Radom municipal transportation workers declared by the Radom region Solidarity, we have received from the works council of the trade union of the municipal and regional economy employees affiliated with the voivodship municipal transportation enterprise the text of a resolution adopted by the members of this union. It reads as follows:

We are shaken by the news of yet another strike. The socialist homeland and the community need peace and honest work. Enough of anarchy and the squandering of the national wealth. The members of the industrial union have decided not to go on strike and request the workforce to do likewise.

According to the worker information agency, 50 drivers belonging to the industrial union and 30 drivers belonging to Solidarity have decided to work.

Warsaw TV on Radom Strike

LD241728 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Radom has once again become a focal point for social tensions in the country. In accordance with a resolution of the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] board of the Radom region Solidarity, which was confirmed by the first congress of delegates of the Radom region Solidarity on Saturday, a 1-hour warning strike by Solidarity members of the voivodship municipal transportation enterprise has been declared for tomorrow, 25 August, and a 1-hour general warning strike throughout the entire voivodship has been set for 28 August. The resolution also says if no decision is made on the resumption of talks between the government commission and the Radom Solidarity today, 24 August, a general strike will be proclaimed in Radom and the Radom region on 31 August. Thus tomorrow municipal transportation will be interrupted for 1 hour in a city with a population of 200,000; on Friday there will be a 1-hour standstill in the Radoskor and Walter plants in the cigarette factory, the telephone factory and at the Kozienice power plant; and on 31 August, there will be a general strike on an undetermined scale. What is the purpose?

The Radom Solidarity is declaring a strike in order to force the government to resume the talks which did not take place, as I explained in the 20 August newscast, because the auditorium in the Radom workers sports club building where previous talks were held does not suit the government side. The government did not like the noisy, emotional behavior of the representatives of Solidarity works commissions who were watching the session in a room equipped with closed-circuit television. The Radom Solidarity, on the other hand, shuns the auditorium of the voivodship offices, remembering the Bydgoszcz events, where the government side proposes to resume the talks.

In this situation the general assembly of the delegates of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region asked the premier, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, to bring about an immediate resumption of the talks, taking into account the demands of the MKR with regard to the venue of the talks and the appointment of a new chairman of the government commission.

The Radom-Kielce newspapers SLOWO LUDU and ZYCIE RADOMSKIE have today disclosed new facts in this matter. Among these is a Telex which the government commission sent last Saturday to the MKR of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Radom region. The government side defines its views on the progress of the talks so far, pointing out irregularities in the activities of the other side, that is the MKR delegation, and it calls on it to adopt a constructive stance. In the government commission's Telex we also read that the interministerial commission has not abandoned its activities during the impasse, which has arisen through no fault of its own, and it has continued work aimed at implementation of the economic demands of the voivodship, considering social rights to be of more importance than procedural questions. For the time being, however, in accordance with a resolution of the Radom Solidarity, a 1-hour strike has been set for tomorrow in the voivodship municipal transportation enterprise.

Should the venue for the talks between the two sides be reason for new social tension? Surely no sensible resident of the Radom region, today's SLOWO LUDU comments, will allow strikes to decide the venue for the talks between the government commission and the Radom Solidarity.

TV Quotes Radom TU, Government

LD241947 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Social tensions continue in the Radom region. Here are the latest statements defining the stances of the two sides in the conflict. Because the documents are voluminous, we will quote only those extracts which, in our opinion, are the most essential.

The decision of the Interfactory Workers' Committee [MKR] executive of NSZZ Solidarity of Radom region, dated 20 August, states, among other things, that despite earlier agreements the government commission did not arrive at the Wagoniak Hall on 20 August. In view of the fact that the main topic of the talks, interrupted by the government side in May, were Solidarity's demands to rehabilitate those workers seriously wronged during the June 1976 Radom protest and to punish those directly and indirectly responsible for the tragic course of events, it must be agreed that the present authorities are afraid of revealing the truth about those events, the Solidarity decision reads.

We consider, the document continues, that the behavior of the government commission led by its Chairman Zygmunt Rybicki, whose recall was demanded earlier by Radom Solidarity, constitutes yet another attempt to involve the entire union and the country in a situation of confrontation and progressive chaos. The decision was endorsed by the first general meeting of Radom Solidarity delegates. The meeting asked the premier to order the immediate resumption of talks by the government commission.

Here is the reply of the interministerial commission on talks with Radom Solidarity:

Let us recall that in June a letter entitled, Observations of the Government Commission on the Demands Submitted by Radom Solidarity, was sent. These observations were related to the need to supply the facts, the details of the events and the persons taking part in those events. The letter also pointed to the need for an urgent completion of procedural acts required by the binding law, and for the submission of certain materials. This constituted the basic prerequisite for the relevant organs to begin to take action.

The representatives of Solidarity confirmed that they were in possession of materials testifying to the moral and material wrongs inflicted in June, 1976. They were asked at that time to submit those materials urgently. Reminders were sent frequently, but until now Solidarity has failed to supply them.

The reply of the government commission reads further: The conduct of the Solidarity representatives during the talks was merely an attempt to impress. The delivery of hours-long speeches in the presence of about 400 people cannot be a substitute for businesslike elucidation and the settlement of concrete issues. Radom Solidarity is urged to submit the announced materials without delay, otherwise an appeal will be made directly to those concerned for the submission of indispensible information.

The government commission's reply continues: During the deadlock, the commission has not abandoned action and has continued the work designed to implement the economic demands of the voivodship. It has prepared a project aimed at resolving the major socioeconomic problems of the region. The draft is familiar to the Solidarity activists from Radom, but so far they have made no statement on this subject.

The interministerial commission repeats yet again that it has no other objective but to contribute to resolving the social problems of Radom Voivodship. However, for this to happen an active participation of the members of Solidarity is required. We expect a constructive stance from them on these issues.

PAP has learned that working contacts are in progress in an attempt to resume the talks.

Talks End Without Result

LD242129 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Telephone dispatch from Radom by correspondent Zdzislaw (Hemp)]

[Excerpts] In Radom Voivodship, the strike aleart is still in force. Literally a few moments ago, the meeting ended between Zbigniew Pieciewicz, advisor to the minister of trade union relations, Radom Deputy Voivoda Eugeniusz Jedrzejewski, and representatives of Radom region's NSZZ Solidarity Interfactory Workers' Committee Presidium led by Chairman Andrzej Sobieraj.

Unfortunately, the talks did not bring the universally expected results because the most important thing was not defined, namely the dateline for resumption of the talks between the government commission and Solidarity. Thus everything points to the fact that, unfortunately the strike of the municipal bus transportation workers will take place in Radom tomorrow.

And one more thing: The primary party organization of Radom Voivodship municipal transportation enterprise adopted a resolution today. Here are its contents:

Tomorrow, just as every day, the employees of Radom enterprises, mothers with children, the disabled, and the pensioners will be waiting for our buses. We consider that the strike by our workforce at a time which is so difficult for the country, will deepen this critical situation even more. We want to work, to provide services in conditions of stabilization, in an atmosphere of calm and prudence.

Planned Strike Not Held

LD250952 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The 1-hour warning strike by the Radom Voivodship municipal transportation enterprise, declared by Radom region Solidarity for 1000, did not take place.

Strike 'Expected This Afternoon'

LD251048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Zdzislaw (Chec) dispatch from Radom]

[Text] In connection with the conflict that has arisen between the government commission and the Radom region Interfactory Workers' Commission of NSZZ Solidarity over planned 20 August talks not being held, a state of strike readiness is being maintained in the Radom Voivodship. The 1-hour warning strike by the Radom municipal transportation enterprise [WPKM] declared by Solidarity for the early morning was postponed at the last moment. It is now expected to take place this afternoon. Normal work continued this morning at the voivodship municipal transportation enterprise depot, with 137 buses setting out on the 20 municipal and 9 suburban routes. The white and red bands on the sleeves of many WPKM employees and flags on buildings testify to the fact that strike readiness is continuing.

Warning Strike Delayed

NC251025 Paris AFP in English 1011 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (AFP)--A scheduled one-hour warning strike this morning in public transportation in Radom has been postponed until later today to thwart official efforts to block the labor action, a union source in Radom said.

Local authorities, the source said, had undertaken "certain maneuvers" aimed at getting drivers in the former official union to ensure public transport services during the time of the strike.

It was called in support of a demand for a resumption of talks with a government delegation on rehabilitation of workers who suffered from repression in the wake of June 1976 food riots in Radom and on a union call for use by medical and social services of a building complex under construction for the militia.

A union source said that contacts last night between a close aide to minister without portfolio Stanislaw Ciosek, who is in charge of labor relations, and the union had brought agreement on the site for negotiations. But no date has been set.

The strike, originally planned for 10 a.m. to 11 a.m., was now scheduled to take place between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. (1400 and 1500 GMT), the source said.

PROTESTS, STRIKES OVER MEDIA ACCESS CONTINUE

Roundup of Events

NC241415 Paris AFP in English 1252 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Warsaw, 24 Aug (AFP)--The curt sentence "truth is as necessary as coal" in an appeal by Lech Walesa, leader of the independent Solidarity trade union body, sums up the concern of the organisation as it resumes negotiations with the government on information and self-management.

Ten days ahead of Solidarity's first congress at Gdansk opening on September 5, its leaders are worried about how the public is likely to get reports on this gathering, which is unprecedented in the communist world.

Solidarity has been strongly attacked through the official media which accuse it among other things of the sacrilege of wanting to set up an opposition political movement.

It has called on journalists to help it "spread the truth" recalling that journalists are "in the service of all the Polish people".

Printers at Olsztyn in northern Poland appear to have gone a step further, as part of a bid for television coverage. They are refusing an order from Solidarity to end a boycott covering the daily press imposed on August 19 and 20. They are not printing the local Communist Party organ GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA.

These printers say they will continue their [word indistinct] television corrects a statement in a news bulletin that they used force to prevent some colleagues working.

A trade union source said this protest involves people other than [word indistinct] at the print works, including former official trade union members and party members. The source also said that journalists have attempted to bring about a conciliation, but to no effect so far.

At the Huta Katowice steelworks the manager is being criticized. The idea of a referendum on his dismissal was launched at a meeting last week, and the Solidarity branch there will tomorrow decide whether or not he is to stay.

The print works at this major plant has been shut down after the trade union organ published drawings which a court ruled were "anti-Soviet and anti-state".

Olsztyn Strike Demands

LD241910 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] According to a report by Wojciech Ogrodzinski, from the Olsztyn radio station, the strike of printers from the newspaper department of the Olsztyn printing works continues. The striking printers refuse to print GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, but all other publications are being printed.

The causes of the Olsztyn strike are, among other things, a communique issued by the prosecutor general's press spokesman, announced in last Wednesday's TV bulletin, about investigation into the question of not allowing some workers to work on 18 August to print GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, and also financial demands for other work performed during the strike. The strikers demand a meeting with the voivodship prosecutor, the editor-in-chief of GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, and the director of the Olsztyn printing works. They also demand the correction, in their view, of slanderous reports contained in the prosecutor general's communique.

On Friday, at the initiative of a GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA team, a meeting was held between journalists and the striking printers. The journalists agreed to mediate in the dispute, unfortunately without success.

On Saturday, GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA, which was printed outside the Olsztyn printing works, published a clarification by the deputy voivoda. He declared that it is not in his power to influence any of the interested parties. Today, GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA published a clarification by the voivodship prosecutor's office which reads:

As always, it is not excluded that preliminary materials may not confirm the facts which form the basis for initiating an investigation. Thus, a decision will be made to quash the proceedings. But first of all the necessary steps must be taken: interviews with witnesses, and a visit to the scene. Without this, the prosecutor's office cannot decide anything. At present, there are no legal grounds for recalling the communique sent to PAP by the press spokesman of the prosecutor general.

It transpires from a last minute report that the strikers still demand a meeting with all interested parties in the Olsztyn printing works, in the presence of the entire workforce.

BYDGOSZCZ SOLIDARITY MEETS WITH SEJM'S SZCZEPANSKI

LD242016 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] A meeting was held in the Sejm yesterday between representatives of Bydgoszcz region Solidarity and Deputy Jan Szczepanski, chairman of the Sejm extraordinary commission on implementing the Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie agreements. According to PAP, the Solidarity representatives expressed their dissatisfaction at the failure to implement the first item of the Warsaw agreement. At the same time, they presented their stance on the commission's obligation, undertaken on 5 June, to find a solution and to present a plan for settling the Bydgoszcz affair. Deputy Jan Szczepanski confirmed that the extraordinary commission will make efforts in the appropriate organs of government and in the Sejm for an urgent examination of the issues.

CHEMICAL WORKERS' TU ENDORSES SATURDAY WORKING

LD242201 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2130 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The Central Board of the NSZZ Solidarity of chemical, paper, glass and ceramic industries workers has endorsed voluntary work on free Saturdays, in view of the difficult situation in the country and the need to alleviate the hardships of the community's everyday life. However, it has been stressed that the decision on this matter belongs to the workers themselves. It should be recalled at this point that the Industrial Branch Trade Union urged a gradual shortening of working time at the beginning of this year.

At the same time, a special appeal has been addressed to the workforce of the Epolema economic chemistry works and the Polfa pharmaceutical works, urging them to increase production. This is connected with the vast demand of the community for articles of personal hygiene and for medicines.

SOLDIERS PROTEST TU DEMAND TO REMOVE TANK MONUMENT

LD250836 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] "Soldiers' Protest" is an article by Boleslaw Sznajder in today's ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI dealing with the demands of the extremist groups of Solidarity as regards the removal of the monument of the tank which took part in the Westerplatte. These demands have provoked an understandable indignation and categorical protest in the Armed Forces. In the first Warsaw tank regiment named after the heroes of the Westerplatte a meeting of soldiers, members of the ZBOWID [Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy] and combatants--partipants in the battles for Gdansk and Gdynia--was held in the barracks square. We read in a sharp protest presented to the commanders of the regiment:

Like the soldiers of Major Sucharski who defended this piece of land, we will now guard the tank-monument which, for us soldiers, is a symbol of struggle, heroism and patriotism. The editorial office of ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI is constantly receiving protest resolutions from units, subunits and warships in connection with the efforts to remove the tank-monument on the Westerplatte.

CONTROVERSY OVER JOURNALISTS' STATEMENT CONTINUES

Protest Cited

LD242030 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] An additional 109 journalists from Katowice, Kielce, Lublin, Poznan and Warszaw, have signed an open letter to the authorities of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP] protesting against the abuse of the name of the SDP through political actions which do not reflect the views of the members of this association at large. At the same time it is asked on what basis the five leading activists of the SDP published in the SOLIDARNOSC weekly an article entitled "Statement of the SDP" accusing the government of a disinformation campaign which has been at its strongest since August. It is asked whether and when the councils of the SDP and of the Warsaw department of the SDP adopted resolutions which would entitle them to make such a statement.

Support Noted

LD242208 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The Central Board of the Association of Polish Journalists today published a resolution which states that it shares the concern expressed in the statement made on 10 August by representatives of the board and by those of the Warsaw branch of the association on the situation in the mass media. Support for the 10 August statement has also been expresses in resolutions of the association's branches. The Supreme Journalists' Court declared unanimously that the statement is in conformity with the statute. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

GLEMP MEETS WITH TEACHERS UNION DELEGATION

LD242216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The primate of Poland, Archbishop Josef Glemp, today received a delegation from the Polish Teachers Union led by Antoni Lopata. The communique issued after the meeting states, among other things, that the delegation informed the primate about the program of activities of the union. It was also stated that the union sees the need to ensure that teachers give proper emphasis to humanism, patriotic upbringing, the problems of family life and respect for work.

The primate spoke with deep understanding about the problems brought up by the union, and said that he shares the desire of teachers to raise the young generation in the spirit of national values, in the propagation of which the church had played an illustrious role throughout history.

MEAT SUPPLY SITUATION DEEMED 'VERY DIFFICULT'

LD241922 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The meat and meat product supply situation is very difficult. It is expected that by the end of August ration book holders will be owed about 32,000 tons, one quarter of the monthly allocation. A decision has been made to extend the validity of August ration books for September.

It seems that an amelioration of the situation is impossible without going into the main causes of reduced procurement. These are connected with the profitability of breeding and the supply of fodder for agriculture. It seems that the present collapse is a result of the reduced allocation of fodder introduced several months ago. The problem demands a speedy solution.

At the present level of procurement, it is difficult to ensure a regular supply of meat to stores. Most deliveries are being made at noon, hence those who can shop then are lucky, as are those who have time to spend many hours waiting in line. Given the circumstances, the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has instructed commercial enterprises and voivodas to introduce meat sales directly in work enterprises where technical and sanitary conditions allow. It is also planned to increase the network of centers that sell on order and to increase the number of personnel in meat stores.

SPECULATION, EMPLOYEE DISHONESTY INCIDENTS CITED

LD250200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 25 Aug 81

[Text] The speculation wave is subsiding in some areas as activity by the control organs, soldiers and Citizens' Militia is yielding some results. But new instances of the dishonesty of some employees in the socialized trade are coming to light. During an inspection of the village cooperative shop in Kolaczyce, Krosno Voivodship, it was established that the staff failed to offer for sale cans with prune paste and mixed vegetables having a total value of over Z35,000. In the same voivodship, in Kroscienko Wyzne's school building and in the school principal's apartment, the militiamen found considerable quantities of jam, fats, preserves as well as detergent, toilet soap and glass articles. This booty, which was only with difficulty taken away by a "Star" truck, is provisionally reckoned to be worth several tens of thousands of zloty.

CONSUMERS FEDERATION DEMANDS WEEKEND MILK SUPPLIES

LD241919 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The Consumers Federation has adopted a resolution which states, among other things, that the stopping of milk production and distribution on work-free Saturdays and on Sundays is leading to an incomplete utilization of this valuable product. Therefore, the federation proposes that the procurement, processing and distribution of milk should resume on a continuous basis. The resolution also demands the supply of fresh bread to the stores on Saturdays and Sundays. In the federation's opinion, this would be a significant compensation for the envisaged price rise.

FIGURES FOR MARKET SUPPLIES OF MACHINES SHOW RISE

LD250830 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The value of the supply of agricultural machines and equipment, mechanized household goods, electronic equipment, motor vehicles and other durable goods, contrary to appearances has not declined but even increased slightly as compared with last year. In the last 7 months three ministries merged into the Ministry of Metallurgy and Engineering Industry and supplied the market with 1.3 percent more goods than in the same period last year. Nearly 70 percent of annual tasks have been fulfilled, thus, the rapid disappearance of goods from the shops seems to be a result of large sums of money on the market and also of a certain reduction in the supply of some very sought-after articles. In 7 months, for instance, nearly 27,000 tractors were supplied or 15 percent more than last year. The production of radio tape recorders increased by 16 percent. The annual plan for the delivery of refrigerators and freezers was 78 percent fulfilled in 7 months. Seventy-one percent of the annual plan, that is 92,700 cars, were supplied.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS REVIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD241852 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski is chairing today's Council of Ministers meeting.

The chairman of the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances, Deputy Zbigniew Gertych, is present.

The agenda concerns the country's social and economic situation. The meeting will discuss measures designed to halt crisis phenomena and diminish their effects and above all to protect the people's living conditions.

The country is in a difficult situation and the Council of Ministers is focusing its attention on the best possible preparation for the winter. The main objective is to ensure the supply of fuel and energy during the difficult autumn and winter for the sectors that are of fundamental importance to the community and the economy.

In addition, the government is taking measures designed to improve the supply of necessities and to streamline their distribution as well as to improve law and public order. The Council of Ministers has already discussed the draft of a teacher's charter. The government debate is continuing, and we understand that a press conference is to be held in the office of the Council of Ministers tomorrow.

PZPR SECRETARY WOZNIAK INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY

AU241913 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Aug 81 p 3

[Tomasz Jezioranski interview with PZPR Central Committee Secretary Marian Wozniak: "To Win the Struggle for Reform"--date and place not give; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] [Question] The first party plenum elected you Central Committee secretary and entrusted you with economic affairs. Times are especially difficult....

[Answer] Excuse my interrupting you, but do you not think that it is a little too early for a talk? Not only because I have been Central Committee secretary for just a month, but also because my party apparatus experience has been very brief. It dates back to last June when I was elected first party secretary of the voivodship committee in Siedlce. As a trained economist, I have spent most of my professional life at various levels of the planning apparatus and I have worked a little in industry and a little in local administration. My problem is: Do my answers sound credible enough--credible is a fashionable term these days--in view of my brief party apparatus experience? After all, on some issues I can state only my ideas.

[Question] It seems to me that the way you were elected and not the length of your apparatus experience is the basis of your credibility. You were elected in a fully democratic way. Another reason for your credibility is precisely the fact that you are a new man in the party apparatus. Your views are especially interesting for party members and for other people as well.

[Answer] All right, but let me say that I have no panacea for our economy. Only collective wisdom can produce such a panacea.

Aims Instead of Tasks

[Question] That is the point. The economic part of the congress resolution is different from previous resolutions of this kind: It contains no figures and a multitude of specific tasks. Some people are somewhat confused by this and tend to think that the party is not willing to produce the panacea in question and, what is more, has given up its influence on the economy.

[Answer] This is drawing false conclusions from true premises. The congress resolution does not contain figures, indexes and detailed tasks.

There are three reasons for that: The first reason (not the most important) is that the congress took place at a time determined by political factors and not by economic considerations. The second reason is that whereas previous party congresses were able, even under not too favorable conditions, to present skeleton assumptions for multiyear plans, the ninth congress, which took place under conditions of great economic uncertainty, was simply unable to provide detailed data for the 1982-85 plan, even if it had wanted to.

[Question] Did it not want to?

[Answer] I would not use the terms "wanted to--did not want to." You will recall that the entire precongress campaign and the congress itself took place against the background of the demand that the party should redefine its role in the economy. TRYBUNA LUDU also voiced its views on this matter. This leads to the third, probably the most important, reason for the absence of figures and indexes in the congress resolution. INSTEAD OF POSING SEGMENTARY TASKS, THE PARTY HAS POSED THE AIMS THAT SHOULD BE ACHIEVED, INCLUDING THE ECONOMIC REFORM, CHANGES IN THE PRICE SYSTEM AS WELL AS THE RATIONALIZATION OF EMPLOYMENT AND WAGE SYSTEMS. THIS MEANS THAT THE PARTY HAS FORMULATED THE STRATEGIC AIMS OF DEVELOPMENT. THE CONGRESS EXPRESSED THE PARTY'S POSITION ON THE MAIN ECONOMIC-SOCIAL ISSUES. I think that the absence of indexes makes that position more obvious and in no way less determined.

[Question] Can you then say that putting forward basic party proposals in the form of aims and not of tasks means that the party has changed its role in the economy from directive to inspirational?

[Answer] I would say the party's role is a programmatic role. The inspirational function--the party has in no way given it up--can and should be discharged by all social and political forces. After all, no one has the patent on good ideas. On the other hand, as a leading force in the state and the economy, the party has the right and duty to transform the inspirations coming in from many quarters into socioeconomic programs, drawn up precisely with an eye on general aims, and, of course, to carefully and thoroughly control their implementation and to draw the necessary conclusions.

Programming Staffs

[Question] Does concentrating the party's main effort on programmatic and controlling functions require considerable changes in work methods?

[Answer] Such changes are necessary and are under way. Party bodies are relinquishing the role of bodies that approve the decisions made by the apparatus and are transforming themselves into programming staffs of as great an intellectual potential as possible and of sensitive social perception.

As you know, the second plenum instituted 13 problem commissions, one of which is the Commission for Economic Reform and Policy. I am its deputy chairman. We have invited to it the comrades who do not belong to the Central Committee, including specialists such as professors W. Baka, W. Trampczynski and W. Wilczynski as well as lecturer T. Afeltowicz, who is chairman of the Polish Economic Society. In view of the fact that each member of the commission who is a Central Committee member is backed by large groups of society with their needs and opinions and that each specialist member of the commission is backed by the scientific community and its scientific research and intellectual base, the composition of the commission provides an important guarantee that effective political decisions will be made on key economic questions.

[Question] Up to now the party bodies' executive departments have played the role of party staffs--some better, some worse. What will they do now that the party bodies have taken over their functions?

[Answer] I am hard put to answer for these bodies, but my wish is that those departments should become an organizational base of the Central Committee and the commission in question.

This should be a broad base and not a narrow base of purely technical significance. It should be a truly organizational base. That is why I envisage "my" departments as cells that suggest various schemes to party bodies and that present to our commission, and through it to the Central Committee, proposals for alternative solutions to the individual problems and that analyze the implementation of the Central Committee decisions and thus make it easier for party bodies to correctly discharge control functions. Such a role means that we should expect more from the apparatus workers and that more work should be done--not in isolation, but in close connection with scientific units, the planning and economic apparatus, factories, lower-level party bodies and with whoever has something important and interesting to say.

[Question] Such a model of the party's leading role in the economy must denote profound qualitative changes in party-administration relations at every level, including the top level....

[Answer] That goes without saying. In light of what I have said, the party, that is, its apparatus, will not work out detailed economic programs and decisions because they will be worked out by the state and economic administration. Of course, pure models can be outlined in theory. Life is rich and brings with it a multitude of solutions, interrelated proposals and mutual influence and often forces one to cooperate. That is why it is quite possible and even highly probable that some programs and decisions will be worked out in common with administrative organs and party bodies and that there will be alternative draft programs and decisions (some will be worked out by the party apparatus and some by the administration, and the party body will select what it thinks are better solutions).

I think, however, that the model about which we have been talking from the beginning will prevail: The party body poses aims, the administration formulates programs and makes decisions with a view to implementing the aims in question, and, again, the party body analyzes this implementation, using for this purpose both the aktivs of the organization and the control apparatus and commissions.

[Question] We have been speaking all the time about the initial and the final stages of economic activity, that is about programming and controlling, leaving aside the middle stage, namely decisionmaking. It is a very sensitive stage. During the precongress discussion, the rather common demand was raised that the party should give up its interference in current economic decisions.

[Answer] Frankly, I dislike the term "interference," because one can derive from it various meanings with different shades. But it is just a marginal remark. Well, if the term "interference" is interpreted as the party apparatus taking over the bodies constitutionally and legally authorized to make certain decisions, in that case I am against interferences. If that term is applied to the practice of disturbing the economic decisionmaking processes guided by their own specific logics, I am, in principle, against such a practice...

[Question] Why "in principle"?

[Answer] Let me answer with a question. Should a voivodship-level echelon remain indifferent when an independent enterprise, concerned about its effectiveness, discharges a hundred or so workers, with a total lack of concern about what will happen to them? Should it keep quiet when a factory discontinues production of a basic market item in order to produce something less necessary but more profitable? When the system is reformed, such situations will be highly probable. In my opinion, if the party watched such situations indifferently, very soon it would meet with public disapproval, and quite rightly. Our party must not only be a programmer, but must also see to it that economic activities are in conformity with the public interests at large.

But let me go back to the topical question... I CAN ALSO SEE A THIRD INTERPRETATION OF THE TERM "INTERFERENCE": INFLUENCING CURRENT DECISIONS THROUGH PARTY MEMBERS, BOTH DECISION-MAKERS AND THOSE PUTTING DECISIONS INTO EFFECT.

I FULLY AND ENTIRELY SUPPORT SUCH A FORM OF PARTY INTERFERENCE IN THE CURRENT LIFE AND ECONOMIC PROCESSES BECAUSE IT MANIFESTS THE PARTY'S LEADING ROLE IN THE ECONOMY IN ITS DAILY DEVELOPMENTS.

Management in Practice

[Question] Apropos of the third definition...influencing economic decisions through party members is closely associated with another problem arousing many emotions, namely with the so-called "nomenclatura." Do you think that, in the economy, it should be preserved?

[Answer] The preservation of the party nomenclatura in the economy is a question of preservation by the PZPR of leading functions in the economy, and to a large extent in the state as a whole. The cadre policy, shaped by the nomenclatura, is an obvious and key attribute of the PZPR as a ruling party. That must be stated clearly and straightforwardly without adding any artificial and confusing ornaments. THUS THE PARTY WILL NOT GIVE UP ITS PREROGATIVE OF CONTROLLING ECONOMIC LIFE, OF SHAPING AND IMPLEMENTING SOCIOECONOMIC POLICY BY MEANS OF ENTRUSTING IMPORTANT POSITIONS IN THE ECONOMY TO PERSONS ENJOYING ITS GREATEST CONFIDENCE, AND THUS FIRST OF ALL--THOUGH NOT EXCLUSIVELY--TO ITS MEMBERS. THAT POINT IS UNDISPUTABLE. What can be discussed--and such a discussion has been in progress for a year--is the scope of the nomenclatura in the economic sphere. Personally I consider that it should be restricted to real key positions from the point of view of pursuing PZPR policy.

[Question] This formula was--at least theoretically--valid even before, but in practice each position proved to be of key importance, even at an insignificant factory...

[Answer] I am aware of that, and this is why I say that the scope of the nomenclatura should be restricted, and in addition the method of its "application" should be modified and adapted to new realities which will emerge under the conditions of the reformed functioning system in the economy and the state. In other terms, the scope and the method of "applying" the nomenclatura must be harmonized with new legal principles in the functions of enterprises and self-governing bodies. At the moment, it is difficult to say how is it going to work; the Sejm is still working on the new draft acts on the enterprise and the self-government. The acts will set a new framework for the nomenclatura at the enterprise level, and life will fill that framework with a new substance. For example, I do not see anything wrong in party echelons presenting their own candidates to compete for certain positions in the economy.

Party Tasks at a Factory

[Question] I understand that what you say about the party role in the economy at the central level also applies to the lowest level. But at the central level changes are taking place within the same institutions which have existed for many years, while at the lowest level, at the enterprise, a completely new factor will be added, the self-governing body, as an important joint participant in management. What do you think about the place and the role of the enterprise party organization under such conditions? Thus far, its influence on the enterprise activity has been decisive, but certainly the situation will change soon.

[Answer] Why should it change? If the self-governing body represents the entire collective, that is all its groups, and the case cannot be otherwise, its decision will also take into account and will manifest the position of party members. No doubt, under the new conditions, the party organization will get rid of the duty to enforce the plan. I think no one is going to deplore that, because it was a thankless job. CONCERN FOR THE PLAN AND FOR THE EFFECTIVENESS OF MANAGEMENT WILL BE SHARED BY ALL WORKERS BECAUSE THIS IS THE MAIN IDEA BEHIND THE SELF-GOVERNING REFORM MODEL. That will enable party organizations to more energetically set about doing political work, which is their first vocation, and primarily about promoting the reform. That job is vast and difficult.

People must be constantly trained. Collectives must be psychologically prepared for various, not necessarily pleasant, surprises stemming from the adjustment of the new structures and mechanisms. Skills must be used to break the old habits in thinking and acting. AT MANY ENTERPRISES--WE MUST HAVE NO ILLUSIONS--IT WILL CERTAINLY BE NECESSARY TO FIGHT FOR THE REFORM AND FOR ITS SHAPE CORRESPONDING TO ITS THESES. THOSE TASKS ARE DIFFICULT AND VERY RESPONSIBLE, BUT THEY ARE A LONG WAY FROM EXHAUSTING ALL THE ACTIVITIES FACING PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AT ENTERPRISES.

Thus, if we say that the reform will take place and will justify itself at the enterprise, its results will certainly largely depend on enterprise party organizations.

Their will to fully implement the reform should be an extension of the will of the party leadership, which initiated the idea of the reform, which has begun to draw it up and which has been consistently controlling its drafting. THUS, THE MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC TASK FACING THE ENTIRE PARTY IN THE NEAREST FUTURE IS TO TURN THE REFORM INTO A SOCIOECONOMIC FACTOR. The reform is both a means to overcome the crisis and the main guarantee against structural economic crises in the future.

OFFICIALS NAMED TO POSTS IN NEWLY CREATED MINISTRIES

Trade, Maritime Economy

LD242344 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the abolishment of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy and the creation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Maritime Economy Office, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Tadeusz Zylkowski from the post of under secretary of state and deputy minister of foreign trade and maritime economy.

Tadeusz Nestorowicz, Wladyslaw Gwiazda, Antoni Karas and Ryszard Strzelecki, the under secretaries of state from the abolished Ministry of Foreign Trade and Maritime Economy, have been appointed to corresponding positions in the newly formed Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers has appointed Tadusz Nestorowicz to the post of first deputy minister of foreign trade. At the same time the premier has appointed Jerzy Korzonek to the post of under secretary of state, first deputy minister and head of the Maritime Economy Office and Ryszard Bialacz to the post of under secretary of state in that office.

Consolidated Ministry Officials

AU241544 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Aug 81 p 2

[PAP report: "Personal Changes"]

[Text] In connection with the abolition of the Ministries of Metallurgy, of Heavy and Agricultural Machine Industry and of Machine Engineering Industry, the premier has recalled Kazimierz Sada, Zenon Slowinski, Jerzy Bialkowski, Wlodzimierz Grzeskowiak, Henryk Lukaszewski, Marian Nawrot, Zygmunt Drozda and Edward Meisner from the posts of undersecretary of state in these ministries.

Undersecretaries of state in the aforementioned abolished ministries--Jerzy Wozniak, Eugeniusz Szatkowski, Gen Div Jerzy Modrzewski and Krzysztof Kuczynski--were appointed undersecretaries of state in the new Ministry of Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Industry.

At the same time, the premier appointed Stanislaw Wylupek as undersecretary of state and first vice minister of metallurgy and machine engineering industry.

POZNAN AUTUMN DOMESTIC TRADE FAIR CANCELED

LD241324 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services has decided that the Poznan autumn domestic trade fair will not be held this year. The ministry considers that organizing a costly trade fair in the present market situation would not be purposeful. Only a series of voluntary branch fairs will be organized.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE VIEWS NEW PZPR STATUTE

LD241518 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Aug (PAP)--In a successive article discussing the new statute of the PUWP, TRYBUNA LUDU says that it creates greater than ever chances for a lasting getting of the party out of the spiral of crises and deformations.

"For the first time the broad ranks of party members have become fully aware of the enormous significance of the guarantees safeguarding the realization in practice of the Leninist principles of intra-party life," the daily said. "This was expressed in the animated and authentic discussion on the draft PUWP statute after it was published by the Central Committee, the discussion at the congress and by the statute itself adopted by the 9th extraordinary congress", the daily added.

The PUWP paper stressed as optimistic the fact that "for the first time the need of creating an efficient model of the realization of Leninist norms of party life was fully realized by the party leadership itself", which was reflected by the context of the draft statute submitted for pre-congress discussion.

Each socio-political crisis in Poland was closely connected with the departure from Leninist norms in intra-party life and each process of renewal was carried out under the slogans of the restoration of Leninist principles in party activities. As a result of each crisis the party emerged from it with ever more accurate definitions of members' duties and rights in the statute, dependence between centralism and democracy, collective and personal responsibility, etc. And yet all this lacked an executive force which would prevent the widening of the gap between the verbal faithfulness to the Leninist principles and the departure from them in practice, the paper recalled.

The daily sees the chance for these errors never be repeated [as received] again in the new statute. "In the conditions of existing indispensable guarantees of social democracy and democracy within the party the real place and role of PUWP in the society will be determined by ideological (?features) and motivation of the PUWP members.

ZSL RURAL CIRCLES ISSUE APPEAL TO FACTORY WORKERS

LD241920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Chairmen of parish circles of the ZSL rural circles and the economic active of the ZSL assembled at the voivodship conference in Biala Podlaska have addressed an open letter to workforces of factories working for agriculture. The conference discussed the possibilities for increased production of food items. In the letter activists of the ZSL confirmed that agriculture will spare no effort in order to produce as much food as possible. At the same time, a conviction has been expressed that our agriculture can ensure sufficient food not only for every family and every citizen, but also partially for export. Without the successful support by all those who can and should work for agriculture there will be a constant shortage of food.

Hence the appeal for united efforts, in order to ensure for agriculture indispensable production means, and first of all, mineral fertilizers, plant protection remedies, coal, building materials, machinery and tools and also spare parts.

CPSU POLITBURO ENDORSEMENT OF CRIMEA TALKS REPORTED

LD241144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has examined the results of Leonid Brezhnev's meeting with Gustav Husak, Janos Kadar, Nicolae Ceausescu, Erich Honecker, Todor Zhivkov, Yumjaagiyn Tsedendal, Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski, which were held in July and August of this year in the Crimea. The CPSU Politburo has fully approved the activity of Leonid Brezhnev and the results of the talks he held, and it expressed its thanks to the leaders of the fraternal parties and countries who participated in those meetings.

COMMENTATOR ON IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET ALLIANCE

LD222050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 22 Aug 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today, I would like to present to you some issues connected with Polish-Soviet relations. This is one of the most weighty subjects today, and we shall try to say in a moment why this is so.

After the announcement of the communique on the Polish-Soviet talks in the Crimea, we stated in a radio commentary here that the fact that Leonid Brezhnev emphasized the main principles of our alliance, the sovereignty and independence of Poland, the inviolability of its borders, is an event of great significance. We also stressed the second principle, the importance of which cannot be undermined: A strong Poland is needed by the Soviet Union just as a strong Soviet Union is needed by Poland. We return today to this issue since these two axes on which the construction of the Crimea communique is based are becoming increasingly more popular throughout the world.

After many other foreign opinions the British THE GUARDIAN, in its editorial comment, puts forward interesting, and for that paper, original conclusions. It places part of the blame for the Polish crisis on the West. On the other hand, on the issue of help for Poland, it very strongly stresses the unconditional rescheduling of Polish debts by the Soviet Union. Please note once again that this unprecedented step as well as the further material help for Poland has not been surrounded by any conditions, even in the form of a submission of a report on the state of the economy.

Almost every day we report about gifts for Poles that are being sent from abroad. Another 3,000 tons of powdered milk, canned food and other goods. All this is, no doubt, useful for us. But it is necessary to state objectively that without further supplies of Soviet oil, gasoline and ore the whole of our economy would come to a standstill.

It is necessary to state that this year Polish agriculture has received a greater number of badly needed tractors and these are Soviet tractors, which are supplied over and above the goods exchange plan. And we do not really have the money today to pay for them. Morevoer, all those goods could be sold on international markets for hard currency.

The wave of anti-Soviet acts, which are not frequent but which create a lot of noise, which of late is sweeping across Poland is, no doubt, aimed, among other things, at diverting attention from the direction from which the most significant help is coming. However, let us move to a broader reflection in the light of more recent history.

After centuries of discord between neighboring nations aggravated by the expansionist interests of the ruling classes, only several decades ago did history begin to be remade. It was possible through the great effort, both theoretical and practical, of the Polish left, in particular of communists, to overcome the old barriers, and on the basis of the Leninist policy of internationalism to create new relations. The security of Poland, its new frontiers and its sovereignty were based on the strength of one of the two great world powers. These calculations and this policy have passed the practical test over a period of more than 36 years. For the first time in modern history our homeland has lived through such a period in peace.

The present crisis, brought about by interal factors, could not be survived were it not for that policy of alliance and friendship with a neghboring world power. Leonid Brezhenv recently stressed once again in the Crimea what he has said on many occassions: The Soviet Union strongly supports Poland, which represents an important element in European and world politics. One has to be very blind not to notice that the significance of Poland's position in the world grows with its increasing links through an alliance with the world socialist power. It is simply not possible to fail to notice that after the announcement of the Crimean communique significant reactions occurred in the West including President Reagan's telegram in which he congratulated Stanislaw Kania on his being elected first secretary. He congratulated him several weeks later. [as heard] One has to be blind to fail to notice that it is in the greatest interest of our nation to tighten the bonds of the alliance which, as the Crimean communique confirmed, guarantees us an independent existence, helps to overcome the economic crisis and creates prospects for Poland's return to the international arena as a country which plays a part in global politics. It is impossible to be a patriot without noticing these three factors.

We have not had a great deal of realistic policy giving real benefits in our history. The present policy of the party, confirmed at the ninth congress and at the Second Central Committee Plenum, is also a policy of deepening the Polish-Soviet alliance, the measure of which is a means to our stabilization and to maintaining European peace.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY ON SOVIET-U.S. SUMMIT POSSIBILITY

LD240848 Warsaw PAP in English 0810 GMT 25 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP)--Referring to U.S. State Secretary Haig's stat ment that his September talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko should not be expected to produce a breakthrough, ZYCIE WARSZAWY wrote:

"How could it be otherwise if since last January [words indistinct] the impression that Washington stakes on cooling down what anyway are not too warm U.S.-Soviet relations. Washington has sought pretexts and even provoked the USSR. Instead of a concept of relations between the two big powers, who are responsible for the fate of peace worldwide, Washington has pursued accomplished and mind-boggling facts. [as received]

"The freezing of political contacts, trade restrictions, deliveries of arms to countries neighboring on the USSR, the start to production of neutron warheads were bound to deteriorate the climate of international and Soviet-U.S. relations. One meeting of heads of diplomacy will not make up for the damage.

"Despite Haig's pessimism, however, one can expect the first contact at this level to create premises for more. Perhaps, it will be possible to take a step towards a Soviet-U.S. summit which both sides, expectedly, are still anxious to hold," ZYCIE WARSZAWY said.

WESTERN ATTITUDE ON DEBT REPAYMENT PROBLEM REPORTED

LD241916 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] The deferment of repayments of the Polish debt is being heatedly discussed in Western financial circles. This discussion is connected with the conference on this question scheduled to take place in Paris on 9 September. As is known, an observer of the International Monetary Fund will also take part in the conference.

It is being stressed in the financial circles that the basic conditions for the deferment of the Polish debt repayments have not changed. The conviction is also expressed that the Paris conference will not bring about any spectacular results, that the Western countries are themselves experiencing very serious budget difficulties and that the Polish economic situation still does not guarantee a rapid emergence from the crisis.

A favorable attitude on the part of Western banks toward the deferment of Polish debt repayments could develop, as Western financiers state, above all as a result of a growth in work efficiency in Poland. Providing our country with the most favorable possible conditions for this depends most of all on attaining concrete results in efforts to stabilize the economy and improve the export sectors.

Poland will use the Paris conference to convey information on the state of its economy and balance of payments as well as on what is being done to stabilize the economy.

LEADERS SEND GREETINGS ON ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU241523 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 22-23 Aug 81 p 1

[Text of greetings message from PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, Council of State Chairman Henryk Jablonski, and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski to Romanian counterparts on Romanian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Romania's liberation, on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the Council of State and the Government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people, we send cordial greetings and best wishes to the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the fraternal Romanian people and to you personally. The Polish people praise the remarkable achievements of socialist Romania in all areas of life.

The traditional friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Poland and Romania serve our peoples' interests well and--within the close alliance with the Soviet Union and other states of the socialist community--help strengthen the unity and cooperation of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA members.

Dear comrades, accept our warm wishes for further successes in implementing the 12th RCP Congress resolutions for the sake of your country's favorable development and for the sake of strengthening the cause of socialism and peace.

[Signed] Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

SUKRIJA CHAIRS KOSOVO PRESIDENCY SESSION HELD 24 AUG

LD241713 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 24 Aug (TANJUG)--It has been announced that at its session today the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, chaired by Ali Sukrija, discussed topical questions of the implementation of the work program of the Presidency. In addition, it also proposed measures and activities which have to be undertaken in the Presidency and in other provincial organs and organizations in the preparation of the material which will be discussed at the Kosovo Presidency sessions till the end of the year.

The Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo also discussed some other questions within its jurisdiction.

KOSOVO SAWP SECTION CRITICIZES SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

AU241638 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Text] At its session today, the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference's Section for Education and Science discussed the ideological Marxist basis of the contents of school textbooks for languages, literature, natural and social sciences and history. Correspondent Milisav Milic reports from Pristina on the results of that discussion:

Judging by today's discussion, numerous textbooks for languages and literature, natural and social sciences and history, which are used in Kosovo schools, cannot be given a passing mark. In addition to being burdened by national romanticism, they do not present the truth, and some of them very strongly contribute to a wrong education of the younger generation. Ismail Mikulovci pointed out that works by Albanian writers are largely included in the school readers whereas the works of those Yugoslav writers whose works are part of world literature are missing from these books. Even the drawings and various illustrations in these books have been authored in Tirana. Mikulovci believes that our national liberation struggle is insufficiently presented in the textbooks.

Prof Nikola Lekic listed a number of examples of problem texts included in textbooks. Thus, for instance, in the history textbook for the seventh grade, a part of Yugoslavia is appropriated as territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. The idea of greater Albania also appears in the same textbook, an idea that was one of the slogans of the Albanian nationalists during the spring demonstrations in Kosovo.

According to a majority of participants in the discussion, the history textbooks fail to present the Marxist interpretation of many historical events and phenomena. The authors of textbooks have arbitrarily interpreted the teaching plans and programs and introduced the title subjects and units on their own. By their concept and quality, many textbooks fail to meet the requirements of contemporary education.

Participating in the discussion, Azem Vlasi emphasized the need to cleanse all textbooks and literature as soon as possible of all contents that incite nationalism and irredentisim. The textbooks also must contribute to developing the awareness of togetherness, equality and brotherhood and unity of all Yugoslav peoples and nationalities, Vlasi said. He further advocated the development of broader cooperation among the professional institutions of all republics and provinces which publish textbooks and insisted on greater political responsibility by authors, reviewers and publishers. Rabije Bajrami, (Rahman Dogaj) and Dragan Cukic also emphasized the same thing.

At the session of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference's Section for Education and Science, it was only the authors of textbooks who praised the textbooks. The session concluded that a broad public discussion should be organized within the Socialist Alliance in which the parents of schoolchildren would also be able to express their opinion of textbooks.

'HOSTILE ACTIVITIES' SAID TO CONTINUE IN TETOVO

AU242035 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Aug 81

[Summary] At its expanded session today, the Presidium of the Tetovo Communal SAWP Conference decided to propose to the Communal Conference to expel Nadira Lutvija, worker of the Teteks textile combine, and to recall her as delegate of the Tetovo Communal Assembly and as a member of the Macedonian Republican SAWP Conference, because on several occasions in her combine she defended the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kosovo.

In his introductory report at the session which discussed the political and security situation in the commune, Hidet Ramadani, president of the Communal SAWP Conference, pointed out that, despite the current intensive activities in the commune to implement the conclusions of the Communal SAWP Conference and the Communal Conference of the League of Communists on preventing Albanian nationalist and irredentist activities, these "hostile activities are still occurring in the commune from time to time."

The Presidium noted at its session that "a tendency to water down and delay the activities in implementing the aforementioned conclusions of the League of Communists and the SAWP Conferences and an opportunistic attitude and withdrawal of a large section of the Albanian intelligentsia and some individual sociopolitical workers and members of the League of Communists are still apparent in the commune." It called attention to the opportunistic attitude of some members of the Djeradin Zekiri Cultural and Arts Society who last year removed all of Tito's pictures from the bus by which they traveled on a tour of Albania. During the same tour, the society included in its program three nationalist songs and removed from it the only song in Serbo-Croatian.

BRIEFS

CROATIAN POWER RESTRICTIONS--The Croatian Executive Council introduced at its session today the first degree of restriction on power consumption in Croatia. Due to the reduced accumulation in hydropower plants and the inability to secure additional supplies of electric power from other republics and provinces, because some of them have also already imposed restrictions, the first degree of restriction on power consumption has been introduced. This means that lighting of streets, squares and other public lighting is reduced by 50 percent. Commercial advertising lighting and shop window lighting are reduced to the safety minimum. Voltage tension is reduced during peak load hours to the lower permitted level. In addition, no Yugoslav sports events will be held under electric lighting. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1650 GMT 11 Aug 81 LD]

NIS REGION LOSSES--According to preliminary data of the social accounting service in Nis, 78 basic organizations of associated labor of Nis region, employing some 15,000 workers, incurred losses totalling 135.4 million dinars in the first half of this year, or double that of the same period last year. The greatest losses were incurred by the Aleksinac coal mine--21.1 million dinars, compared to 5.7 million dinars in the same period last year. One of the radio plants of the Nis electronic factory incurred losses totalling 9.6 million dinars. The losses of all construction collectives of the region amount to nearly 10 million dinars. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 81 p 5 AU]